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argument and finally falls back on the conception he formed when reading the Iliad in school. The book is a compilation from the works of Schliemann, Evans, Murray, Browne, Hogarth and others, and presents a consecutive story which adds greatly to its value as far as the general reader is concerned. Most of the chapters are devoted to the results of excavations in Crete, and the main thread is found in the traditions which clustered around Knossos, the capital of Minos. The story of the Minoan kings is told from all the evidence accumulated at this site and at other places in Crete and on the Mediterranean. The conquest of the sea, the stages of culture during the various periods of Minoan civilization, the inferences concerning the conditions of life under the rulers and the repulses which finally marked the end of the sway of the Cretan kings are presented in so logical and convincing a manner that the discoveries of the archaeologists may now become the property of the general public. R. M. BROWN.

**Cliff Castles and Cave Dwellings of Europe.** By S. Baring-Gould. 324 pp. Ills., index. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 1911. \$3.50. 9 x 6.

In this book are descriptions of many localities, under modern governments, where elaborate tunnels form the shelter of people living in various stages of civilization. The accounts of these cave dwellings are amazing, and it is difficult to believe that so primitive a stage of culture exists in highly civilized states of Europe. A reversion to savagery is not uncommon, and in cases it may be explained and condoned; but there is no condemnation too severe for the community which allows a reverted people to bring up children under their degraded status of living. This condition seems not to be unknown in any country, and minute accounts are given of these modern troglodytes in France, England and Scotland. There are also many instances where tunnels under the ground and in cliffs were used as habitations by refugees who were fearful of their lives under the stress of tyrannical states of society. A large number of cliff castles, subterranean churches, rock hermitages, rock monasteries, dens of robbers and rock sepulchres are minutely described by pictures, drawings and text. The work shows a vast amount of investigation, and no feature of the conditions of life in the caves of Europe seems to have been neglected. It is undoubtedly the most complete account of troglodyte life in historic times that has been published. R. M. BROWN.

### EDUCATIONAL

**High School Geography.** Physical, Economic, and Regional. By Charles R. Dryer. Parts I and II. Physical and Economic. 340 pp. Maps, ills., index. American Book Co., New York. 1911. \$1.20. 8 x 5½.

This is the first book of its type to appear. School men and geographers have been recommending that high school geography be "humanized" by the omission of the less practical phases of physical geography and substitution thereof of material on economic and regional geography. In this book Prof. Dryer gives eighteen chapters to physical geography and four to economic geography. A second book, on regional geography, is soon to appear. The two will constitute a one-year course.

The book is interesting in what it omits as well as in what it includes. Under the single heading—The Land—the author compresses Structure and Relief, Plains, Plateaus, Mountains, Hills, Valleys, Volcanic Lands and Earthquakes—